

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
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From the Observer & Reporter.

LINES TO MY MOTHER.

Rack'd with a fever, I awoke—
All now were gone, save only one,
And she in mildest accents spoke,
Saying, my child! you're not alone.
It was my mother's voice, I knew,
Which came so sweetly to my ears;
I felt that I could then rejoice,
And think no more of worldly cares.
Once more forgetfulness came on,
And fevered dreams beset my brain;
I dream'd that even she had gone,
And I was left to die in pain.
I call'd for water—none were near—
My fever, raged, till darkness came;
Still, still, I call'd, yet none would hear;
My lips and tongue were wrapp'd in flame.
I tried to move—a chill cold hand
Seem'd pressing on my throbbing heart;
I turn'd, and saw beside me stand
Death, with his cold relentless dart.
The vision ceased—I open'd my eyes—
My mother was beside my bed;
She had not heard my fevered cries,
But saw the tossings of my head.
I asked for drink—she gave me some,
And oh! how eagerly I quaff'd!
I felt for those, sick far from home,
With no kind friend to give a draught.
Oh! who can tell a mother's fears?
Who can unlock a mother's heart?
Have you e'er seen a mother's tears,
When from her offspring forced to part?
If it has been thy hapless fate,
Ne'er to have known a mother's cares,
I'll tell thee that thy loss is great,
Which thou wilt feel in after years.
When sickness, with its ills shall come;
When sorrow shall make sad my soul;
Give me the solace of a home,
A tender mother to console.

WESTERN BARD.

Pauperism in Europe.—According to recent calculations there are at present in Europe 16,797,833 paupers, one-twentieth of the total population. The number of the laboring class who depend wholly on their toil, and whom the least change would plunge into utter want, amounts to 50,000,000, or one fifth of the general population. The mass of the indigent approaches 17,000,000.

London includes 105,000 paupers in 1,350,000 inhabitants.
In 1791, there were estimated to be at Vienna, in a population of 170,000, 37,544 paupers. In 1822, in consequence of the adoption of wise administrative measures, the number was reduced to 20,581.

In 1792 there existed at Copenhagen 3,400 paupers in 120,000 inhabitants.
In 1798, when the religious orders were suppressed, the poor list of Rome amounted to more than 30,000 in a population of 147,000.

The poor population in Italy amounts to one twenty-fifth of the whole. At Venice it was lately estimated that in a population of 100,000 there were 70,000 poor.

At Amsterdam not long since, there were more than 80,000 poor in a population of 217,000. At Berlin 160,000 inhabitants but 12,000 are paupers. In the Canton of Glaris in Switzerland, the fourth as the population is in indigence. —Phil. Herald.

THOMAS ADAMS,
SILK & FUR HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY informs
the citizens of the city, and
Fayette county, generally, that he
has commenced his business in the
small frame house opposite Messrs.
Montmolins and Cornwall's store,
where he will attend to all orders for Hats with
punctuality and despatch, and grateful for the least
favor.
Lexington, Jan. 23, 1836—3-ly

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. En-
quire at this office.
Lexington 21, 1835—51-ly

WOOD CUTTERS!! WOOD CUT-
TERS!!

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per cord
to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two
miles of Lexington. Apply to
N. McCOY,
Dec 21, 1835—51-ly Near Lexington

UNITED STATES VESSELS OF WAR.

Names and Rate.	Guns.	Where employed.
Ships of the Line.		
Independence	74	In ordinary
Franklin	74	do
Washington	74	do
Columbus	74	do
Ohio	74	do
North Carolina	74	Ready for a crew
Delaware	74	In commission
Alabama	74	On the stocks
Vermont	74	do
Virginia	74	do
Pennsylvania	74	do
New York	74	do
Frigates, 2d class.		
United States	44	Ready for a crew
Constitution	44	In commission
Corier	44	In ordinary
Java	44	do
Potomac	44	In commission
Brandywine	44	do
Hudson	44	In ordinary
Santee	44	On the stocks
Cumberland	44	do
Sabine	44	do
Savannah	44	do
Raritan	44	do
Columbia	44	do
St. Lawrence	44	do
Frigates, 3d class.		
Constellation	36	In commission
Congress	36	In ordinary
Macedonian	36	do
Sloops of War.		
John Adams	24	In commission
Cyane	24	In ordinary
Erie	18	In commission
Ontario	18	do
Peacock	18	do
Beacon	18	Ready for a crew
Lexington	18	do
Vincennes	18	In commission
Warren	18	do
Natchez	18	In ordinary
Falmouth	18	do
Vandalia	18	In commission
St. Louis	18	do
Concord	18	In commission
Schooners, &c.		
Dolphin	12	do
Grampus	12	In ordinary
Shark	12	Ready for a crew
Enterprise	12	do
Boxer	12	do
Experiment	12	do
Fox	3	Receiving ship, Balt.
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Do. Philadelphia.

LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR.

In the Mediterranean.		
Ships of the Line—9.		
Montebello,	120 guns Nestor	74
Suffren	90 Scipion	74
Duquesne	80 Triton	74
Ville de Marseille	74 Breslaw	74
FRIGATES—6.		
Iphigenie	56 Victoire	44
Artemise	56 Galatee	44
Bellone	56 Circe	44
CORVETTES—5.		
Circé	28 Eagle	18
Diligente	18 Perle	19
Cornelia	18	
BRIGS—18.		
Alacrité	20 Bougainville	20
Palinure	20 Surprise	10
Cygné	20 Fleche	10
Alerie	20 Alcayon	10
Duconic	20 Comete	10
Voltaire	20 Eclipse	10
Melgre	20 Sylphe	10
Dupetit-Thouars	20 Malouine	10
Grenadier	20 Volage	10
SCHOONERS—5.		
Lis	6 Legere	6
Dauphinoise	6 Estofette	6
Message	6	
CUTTER—1. Furé.		
GUNBOAT—1. Liomere.		
STEAM VESSELS—11.		
Sphinx, Crocodile, Fulton, Chimere, Salamandre, Castor, Brasier, Coeur de Syx, Vantour, Ramier.		
TRANSPORT VESSELS—14.		
Rhone, Bonite, Marne, Caravene, Agathe, Fortune, Finistere, Durance, Lionne, Emulation, Lamprole, Loiret, Manange, Expeditive.		
On the Ocean.		
SHIPS OF THE LINE—2.		
Algeasias	80 Jupiter	80
FRIGATES—7.		
Didon	56 Flora	36
Terpsioire	53 Constance	36
Siene	44 Hermione	36
Atlantide	44	
CORVETTES—6.		
Arianne, Thisbe, Heroine, Sapho, Blonde, Ceres.		
BRIGS—5.		
Bisson	20 Inconsistent	16
D'Assas	20 Cuiraasser	16
Endymion	20	
LOTIN—10.		
SCHOONER—1. Hiondelle.		
Small vessels—5.		
Steam vessels—12.		
Ardent, Meteore, African, and nine others.		
Transport vessels—12.		
Abundance, Allier, Dordogne, Loire, Charente, Recherche, Saumon, and five others.		
In addition to this, the Jena and the Sauti-Petri, of ninety guns each, are in preparation at Brest.		

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.
Received, read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in both Houses.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Gentlemen:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and that, when advice of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our

Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error."

In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks that "the Government of the United States knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the Treaty of July 4, '31."

Obliged, by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the Treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American People, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the Message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted, that if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well-founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied, that he was only au-

thorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6, herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of Francs. No exceptions was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse; but the suggestions made in it were in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature, and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could not have use for it.

Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt, on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, to place a copy of this letter among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make, in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications.

It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity; and that in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to, or that their advice or interference in addition to other important interests, may be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny, and if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as in addition to other important interests, it was immediately concerned the national honor—a matter in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information in the same manner the alleged offensive message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires which were availed to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result as you have seen, is a demand of an official expression of regrets and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Baiton having in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility of the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty; from the faithful performance of which, by us, they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by renouncing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the Laws of Nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have therefore had occasion to speak, and in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated.

Since that period, France, by all the Departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the payment of the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and, though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent Nation, it is not to be believed that she can have renounced, permanently, to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by preventing the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse and other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and, also, as a proper preliminary step

to stronger measures, should their adoption be deemed necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging except such as are common to ourselves and to the public; but, whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part; and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and People of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed, would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved that the treaty of the 4th of July 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American People during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification which, after remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the U. S. will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason for the force of arms, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist; we shall therefore, not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interest of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15, 1836.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affaires to the United Mexican States.

R. M. Patterson, to be director of the mint.

C. J. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor.

Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Edward D. Ingram, Henry Toland, Cheney Hickman, James Rogers, David Henshaw, to be directors of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1836.

John D. McCrate, to be collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, vice Thomas McCrate, deceased.

Thomas Nelson, to be Collector of the Customs for the district of Richmond and Manchester, in the State of Virginia, vice J. Gobbon, deceased.

Hiram Perry, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of Albany, in the State of New York, vice J. T. Vernon, resigned.

J. R. Hardenberg, to be surveyor of the district of Perth Amboy, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, vice Henry V. Low, resigned.

Thomas G. Norton, to be Surveyor of the Port of Wheeling in the State of Virginia, vice Andrew Elliot, resigned.

Martin Gordon, jr. to be Naval Officer for the district of Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, vice P. K. Wagner, removed.

Joseph Redue, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Chester, in the State of Maryland, vice William H. Wickes, deceased.

Benjamin Stiles, to be Collector of the Customs for the district, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Hardwicke, in the State of Georgia, vice Thomas J. Charleton, deceased.

Jonathan Kearsley, to be receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, from the 20th proximo when his present commission will expire—Balt. Pat. Jan. 7.

From the N. Orleans True American, Jan. 1.

We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from Judge Hodgkiss, by Mr. Trueman, who came passenger in the steamer Levant, from Natchitoches.

St. Augustine, Dec. 21, 1835.—Immediately after the taking of San Antonio by the Texans, a large reinforcement came to the assistance of Gen. Cos, the Texans being in possession of the city took them prisoners, which in addition to those they had before taken, made in all 1300 men with 2,000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipments, &c., which cannot fall short of 500,000 dollars, which is of great importance to Texas at this time. This said in the last engagement Col. Milam and 40 others were killed and 15 wound-

ed. I hope our friends in the U. States will continue to send us their aid, inasmuch as we have to maintain the ground upon the other side of the Rubicon. Gen. Cos and his army are taken prisoners. It is supposed that the prisoners will be carried to Nacogdoches and St. Augustine, as they were taken without any stipulations on their part. The first attack was led by Col. Milam to whom much is due for the success of the battle.



Dreamers Arouse!

A Valuable hint from Sylvester.

THE past year concluded with SYLVESTER'S having sold the Capital Prize of

25,000 DOLLARS.

In Grand Consolidated Lottery, class 45—a whole ticket—to a resident citizen—and has been productive of wealth and contentment to hundreds. The same opportunity presents itself. Look with attention to the truly magnificent Scheme offered for February. It is impossible to prevent disappointment to numerous correspondents who from delay in writing early are deprived of these valuable chances. Sylvester therefore invites his friends and patrons to be early in their application, which alone can ensure them supply. Apply therefore without hesitation to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, N. Y.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday February 12, 1836.

SCHEME.

50 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

25,000, 10,000,

1,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!

50 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—64 prizes of 250 dollars!—56 of \$100, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$120. Shares in proportion.

OBSERVE!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, February 20, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25 prizes of 1000 dollars!—25,000 Dollars!—7,000 Dollars!—4,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars

GAZETTE.



The Stars and Stripes, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Bradford,

The situation of our relations with France is known to your readers, and that we are probably on the eve of a war with that nation. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Cambreleng, the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, moved an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be used in placing our naval and military defenses in a proper condition to meet foreign aggression, if in the opinion of the President circumstances should require it. This he did after a consultation with the cabinet, and he so informed the House. The appropriation was voted by the House and sent to the Senate. Upon that vote, the following representatives from Kentucky voted against the appropriation, viz: *Chilton Allan, Thomas Chilton, Amos Davis, Benjamin Hardin, Robert P. Letcher, Thomas A. Marshall, and Christopher Tompkins.*

Those who voted for it were Messrs. Hawes, R. M. Johnson, Lyon and Love—Pope and Beatty absent.

In the Senate, the opposition, to a man, opposed it, on the grounds both of unconstitutionality and inexpediency. They would not trust the Executive—it would make him supreme ruler, despot, dictator. It was voted down, both the Senators from Kentucky, HENRY CLAY and GEORGE M. BIBB voting against the appropriation.

It would consume too much time to explain how it finally was defeated after committees of conference, &c. &c. from the two Houses had met on the subject. Mr. Leigh, the notorious, has asserted that his watch showed that it was but 11 o'clock when the committee of the Senate went out. Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, said on the floor of the House that when the committee of conference came in it was past 12 o'clock on the 3d March, and that he was no longer a member, and would not vote. So said others, a quorum of the House could not be formed, and the bill as reduced in amount by the committee, was lost.

Mr. Leigh now says he was very anxious for the passage of the bill. Then he and his allies risked the safety of our frontiers and the national honor on one hour's time. His constituents and the nation understand him and those who acted with him.

Since that time, the question of peace or war is becoming narrower; an enemy's fleet is approaching us, with the announcement that General Jackson must make up his decision in the view of the power of France, and the fearful consequences of a refusal of French terms.—A written apology dictated by that government is presented for his signature, in which as the President of the United States, he is to express regret for the misunderstanding, attribute it to mistake, deny any charge against the good faith of France, and every intention of menace. So that having played the pirate and robber, upon our commerce—and having by treaty, faithfully executed on our part, acknowledged the justice of our claims, played the swindler in enjoying the benefits, without discharging the obligations imposed by it; France now puts on the bully, and affecting a nice sense of honor, whilst starved with infamy, threatens us with her "long sword."

Under this state of things, what is our condition? France has 119 ships of war in commission, of which a large number are of the line from 74 to 120 guns. She is enrolling a great number of her best sailors, adding to her ships in commission, and in fact, exerting her utmost resources to be prepared to crush our navy and sweep our commerce from the ocean. We have our navy on the peace establishment, one or two ships of the line, a few frigates and smaller vessels in commission—the remainder in ordinary.—Landed of launching, equipping and

manning our vessels, building others—finishing and arming our fortresses, and preparing as our fathers would have done to meet the storm, a grovelling faction has stripped us naked—kept us unprepared either to preserve peace or wage war, and we present to Europe the disgraceful spectacle of a robbed, swindled and insulted nation, standing mute and passive under the whole.

Who shall be held responsible for this danger and disgrace? Kentucky has a right to know who of her representatives in the two Houses of Congress have joined the French faction. Kentucky never sided with the enemies of her country in the days of her Scott or her Shelby; will she do it now in the days of her Clay, and under his dictation?

We have seen how the efforts made by the friends of national honor and safety at the last session were defeated in their efforts to prepare for the storm which is now ready to burst upon us, and the names of Kentuckians who opposed those efforts.

At the present session, Mr. Jarvis moved the following resolution in the House of Representatives at Washington:

"Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission."

Upon the question of its adoption, which was decided by the memorable majority of 166 to 18, the following members from Kentucky voted against it, viz:

CHILTON ALLAN, JNO. CHAMBERS, BENJAMIN HARDIN, and JAMES HARLAN.

What will be the course of our Senators at the present session? We can conjecture: It will be governed as usual by the motives which govern the faction which owns them, or they will be driven by fear of public opinion, to join with the friends of national honor in preparing to vindicate our rights.

The people of Kentucky should speak out. I have no doubt but that war is even now at our door. Kentucky will not sacrifice her character a second time, even for the sake of Mr. Clay. She will call her faithless representatives to a heavy account for their desertion of the national standard. Let the organs of the republican party here speak out. We call upon the organs of the opposition in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and elsewhere, to deny if they can, that Kentucky is in favor of the stand taken by the President in relation to France.—Let the world know in a voice which shall not be misunderstood, that we are with our country against every foreign enemy.

YOUNG HICKORY.

AN ACT to amend an act approved December the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lexington.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the sixth section and every other part of the above recited act, as constitutes the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, one board to sit and act together as one body, or given to the Mayor a seat or a vote in the board of councilmen, or creates any connection between the said Mayor and board of councilmen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the above recited act as constitutes the said Mayor of said city the chief executive officer of said corporation, or gives to the said Mayor any executive power or authority whatever, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the whole of the twenty-fourth section, and so much of every other part of said act, as provides for the election of the Mayor of said city by the people; and so much of the twenty-third section and every other part of said act as requires that the clerk of the city council shall be clerk for the Mayor, or takes from the Mayor the right to appoint his own clerk, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor of the city of Lexington shall be appointed and hold his office as is prescribed by the constitution of the state of Kentucky for the appointment and tenure of office of other judicial officers; and he shall have and exercise all the power, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred or attempted to be conferred upon the said Mayor, by the said act of incorporation, or any of the general laws, or the particular laws now in force with regard to said office, not herein expressly repealed or revoked, and shall receive for his services a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, independent of his fees of office as provided in the charter, payable quarterly, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which he shall hold the office. He shall have power in prosecutions in the city court for breaches of the peace, nuisances, and any and every offence of which he has jurisdiction, to cause to be summoned when he shall deem it necessary, a grand jury to enquire into such of the offences cognizable

in said court as may be indictable, and proceedings shall be instituted and prosecuted in such cases in the same way that proceedings are had in the circuit court in similar cases; and the verdicts and judgments in cases prosecuted by indictment shall be of the same character and to the same amount with similar cases in the circuit court. He shall concurrently with the Fayette circuit court have and exercise the same power and jurisdiction with the said circuit court, which by tenth section of the said act of incorporation and the tenth section of the act, approved January the twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "an act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington," is given to the said Fayette circuit court in regard to opening and extending streets in said city; and concurrent jurisdiction with the said Fayette circuit court in cases of larceny and larceny in the absence of the circuit; and similar proceedings shall be had in such cases before the Mayor to those had in the said circuit court, saving to the city the right to discontinue their petition for opening or extending any street, in any stage of the suit; and the same right of appeal from the city court to the court of appeals shall exist in such cases, which exist in such cases in the circuit court. He shall, at some public place in said city, to be provided by the president and councilmen, and in default of their making provision, at such place as he may select, hold courts for the trial of cases within his jurisdiction, under the name of the Lexington City Court. The court aforesaid shall be a court of record, and the Mayor shall appoint a clerk thereof, to be called the Clerk of the Lexington City Court, who shall have the powers and perform the duties for said Mayor, which by the act of incorporation aforesaid, and acts in amendment thereof, were granted to and required of the clerk of the city in his capacity of clerk for the Mayor, and shall be entitled to charge the same fees, collectable in the same way, that by the said act of incorporation and acts in amendment thereof, the clerk of the city was permitted to charge, but shall not be permitted to charge fees against the city or the commonwealth in cases in which the prosecutions in their favor may be unsuccessful.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed in the said city court shall be for the use of the city.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That so soon as this act shall take effect, and at the first meeting of the board of councilmen in every year succeeding their election, the said board of councilmen shall choose by ballot one of their own body as president of the board of councilmen, who shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and who shall continue in office until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, who shall vote as a member representing his ward, and shall also vote in cases in which by the charter the Mayor was entitled to a vote; and who shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the board of councilmen in the absence of the president, payable out of the fines of the city, and which shall not be diminished during the term for which he shall be appointed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all the power and authority, rights, privileges and property, real and personal, and chosen in action which are now vested in and belonging to, or were vested in, or attempted to be vested in the Mayor and board of councilmen of said city as one body, and all duties, liabilities and debts of said board of Mayor and councilmen, shall be vested in and chargeable against said president and board of councilmen, and all power and authority heretofore exercised, and all duties heretofore performed by the Mayor of said city as a member or as a chairman of the board of councilmen, or as chief executive officer of said corporation, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in, and enjoined upon the president of the board of councilmen.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the president and board of councilmen shall, under the direction of the Mayor, provide a seal for the city court, which shall be in the custody of the clerk of the city court, to be used and affixed by him as the seal of the circuit courts are.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That in consideration of the fines assessed in favor of the commonwealth, and which are given to the use of the city, this city of Lexington shall annually pay into the public treasury in the month of December, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in default of payment, the city shall be liable to motion by the auditor as sheriffs and other collecting officers now are.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the validity of the city ordinances may be tried by a writ of prohibition from the Judge of the Fayette circuit court, with the right of appeal to the court of appeals.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That no license to keep a coffee house or a victualling house, or a house for the retailing of spirituous and other liquors, shall be granted by the council upon the payment of a sum of money less than one hundred dollars.

Approved Jan. 22, 1836.

From the Baltimore Republican.
WRITING.—An animated discussion took place in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, on the introduction, by Mr. Benton, of resolutions for appropriating the whole surplus revenue to fortifications and increasing the naval and military forces of the country. On introducing them, he made some remarks, which seem to have produced considerable excitement among the opposition leaders; and the opposi-

tion editors and letter writers represent his speech to have been exceedingly warlike, although they allege that he declared he had no expectation that the two countries, France and America, would come into hostile collision. It would seem, from these representations, that in their opinion, any proposition to place the country in a state of defence, is a warlike movement; and that for any one to desire to see such preparations made as will enable us to resist successfully an attack from a foreign foe, in case we should come into hostile collision, is an evidence that such person desires a war with France. If the desire to see the country placed in a state of defence, preparatory to any contingency which may arise, is an evidence of a warlike disposition, it would have been well for the country if the majority in the Senate, at the last session of Congress, had displayed a more warlike disposition than they did. In that case we should not have been left in our present condition; but we might have been in such a situation as would have prevented the indulgence by the French of the notion they have expressed; that their warlike display, and our defenceless condition, would be likely to have the effect of inducing our Government to yield to their insolent demands, and submit to such terms as their Hotspur of an Admiral may choose to dictate.

But the part of his speech which roused the leaders of the opposition in the Senate, was that in which he charged them with having defeated the appropriation bill for fortifications last year. Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Preston and Clayton, all replied to him, and endeavored to defend themselves against the charge. They felt the force of his remarks upon the subject, and perceived the effect they were calculated to produce throughout the country if they did not attempt to repel the charge. Much as they were opposed, last year, to provide for putting the country in a state of defence, and much as their political friends now are disposed to charge those who desire to make such provisions, with displaying a warlike temper and disposition, some of them in attempting to repel Mr. Benton's charge, and Mr. Clayton in particular, contended that he had, according to the views of their political friends, displayed a warlike disposition, as he alleges that he proposed to increase some appropriation for the purpose of making provision for the defence of the country in case of war. We wonder if they will charge Mr. Clayton with being warlike? We shall see.

HORRID SLAUGHTER.

By the arrival of the schooner Atlantic, Capt. Sawyer, five days from Tampa Bay, we learn that on the 22d ult. two companies of U. S. Troops, (112 men) under the command of Major Dade, left Fort Brook for Fort King, and when about fifty miles from the former place were met by a body of Indians, supposed to amount to 700 men. The advanced guard of 12 men, commanded by Capt. Frazier, at the first fire were shot dead; the Indians then rushed upon the main body, and scalped all except three men.

Among the killed are Major Dade, Capt. Gardner, (Company C. 2d Art.) Capt. Frazier, Lieut. Bassinger, Lieut. Keese, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Merge, (Co. C. 2d), and Assistant Surge on Galt, (Co. B. 3d).

The wives and children of the unfortunate men arrived here in the Atlantic.

A company, consisting of fifty individuals, residents of Savannah, have volunteered their services in the cause of Florida. Their immediate object is stated to be to guard the U. S. military stores at Picolata, which are now unguarded and subject to be carried off by the Indians. A meeting of the citizens of Savannah had also been held, for the purpose of aiding the Floridians in their warfare with the Seminole Indians. Resolutions had been entered into for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and equipping volunteer troops.—*La. Advertiser.*

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols
LIFE of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen Pooley of Life, 2 vols
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book
The Persians, 2 vols
The South West, by a Yankee
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches
Rambler in North America
Letters from the South, by Paulding
Hall on the loss of Blood
Dwight's Theology
Beauty of Female Holiness
Chronicles of Gotham
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion
Remarks on Homopathy
Clark on Consumption
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest
Good's Study of Medicine, new ed.
McIntosh's Practice, new ed.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Coit's Bible
English Annual
Young Ladies Book
Young Artist—Magalia
Oriental Annual
Language of Flowers—and some others.
CHR. WALLACE.
Chapelside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-1f

WANTED.

A SITUATION for a man with a small family, well qualified for business, either as a Clerk or Superintendent of a Hemp Factory. Suitable recommendations can be produced. Call immediately at this office.
Lex. Jan. 19, 1836—3-4t

CANDLES AND LEATHER.

1000 BOXES dip and mould Candles. 15,000 lbs. Spanish sole Leather—for sale by
MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

P. S. As it is our wish to close our consignment of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in it may expect bargains.
January 8, 1836—3-2m

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Lexington, Ky. on the 1st January, A. D. 1836, which, if not taken

out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Adams Jas M esq
Adkins Allen S
Akin miss Mary T
Albright Edward esq
Alexander Alfred
Alexander John R
Angil William
Andrews John
Anderson Wm esq
Anderson John 2
Anderson Andrew
Allen Rich of Jessamine
Allison Leander B
B
Baker Amos near marble creek meeting house.
Baker David
Branham James S 2
Beaufort Luther M Dr
Beauchamp Jesse
Barr L B
Bardsley E
Barnett Peter
Berry R B Dr
Bentley William
Bentley John P
Bradley James esq
Bradley Francis (care of John Henry)
Bradley Dennis
Bell John H
Bell Marion mrs
Bell Clarissa
Ballsell Emeline miss
Bearly A G A Dr
Berkley Burgess
Bradford George
Belden Paul
Ballard Henry
Benjamin — mr
Barnes Alfred
Brand E W
Branch Harry
Brannock Letitia miss
Back Robert L
Black James
Blackwell A
Blackwell John
Bennett Lucy miss
Bennett A D
Ball James
Bristow George R jr
Brooking Wm P
Brooks John
Brooks Winney mrs
Brown Mary mrs
Cackley James
Campbell Victoria
Carpenter John Lewis
Carter H W (A M)
Carter Wm G esq
Clarke Edward 3
Chase Harriet mrs
Chambers Geo esq
Chamblin William
Chew Samuel esq
Charles Aaron
Chen Conrad
Clark A H esq
Clark John P
Craig Chas F
Craig John
Craft Jonah
Clanahan J H
Clelland P S
Cralle Jefferson
Clenahan & Stone
Daniels Norman V
Daniel James esq
Daniel Henry esq 2
Daniel Henry capt
Davidson Wm
Davis John 2
Davis Ennis
Davis Joseph
Day Doctor
Day Sarah mrs
Drake Eliza Ann miss
Drewry Henry
Deserin mr
Dellenger Jacob jr
Delbergh Francis
Driskell Reuben
Dickerson Robert A
Early John P M
Eddleman Peter
Elli William
Ellis Ezekiah S
Flores Albert
Fenwick James W
Fallis Nicholas J
Fisher Ann mrs
Fisher Elizabeth mrs
Fisher Daniel C esq
Fisher John
Flintoff Thomas
Frierson John L esq
Gabby John [Turnpike contractor]
Gaster Daniel 4
Gatwood Richard
Gaunt Mary mrs
Gaskins Thomas
Garner Wm
Graham Robert
Graham Alexander
Garner Elias
Gaits John P
Gaines William
Gray Thomas
Gout Mary
Gause Edward
Graves Mary P mrs
Graves John C capt
Graves Sally mrs
Hallam & Greer
Harp Conrad
Hayes Sarah Ann miss 2
Hamilton Eliza D mrs 2
Hamilton Nancy D miss
Hase Mary Ann miss
Hau Henry esq
Hally H esq 2
Harrison Elizabeth mrs
Hicks Polly
Hickory John (colored)
Horton James
Houson John
Harris William
Harris George
Harris Carlisle miss
Harris Catharine miss
Harris John [Dentist] 2
Harriss Henry
Hardin Sarah A mrs
Haggins Candis
Harberd Edw (of color)
Hartson James
Hewes James
Hendrick John Dr
Herman Joseph
Hendon J G
Heathman James esq
Helm Mary M miss
Irwin John
Irwin John M C
Jack Thompson (colored)
Jackson James S
Jackson James B
Jeter Fielding
Jenkins Jari
Jones Thomas
Jones Sarah mrs
Jones Henry
Jones Joseph
Kackley James
Kennedy John
Kennedy M
Kellogg John A 6
Keyser S (Jeweller)
Lackey Samuel
Lindenborg Charles
Lindley Thomas esq
Litter John
Limpert Casper
Long Henry 2
Long N P
Long Wm M esq
Love Robert
Lyons Samuel B
Lackey Martha
Lawhon John C Dr
Lafoon John esq
Lafoon James
Lason Jane
Levin James C esq
Lenoir Whitman H 2
Lewis Jane
Leer John C
Maddox James C 2
Maddox Eliza miss
Maddox N
Marshall Frances E mrs
Marshall Glass esq
Magruder Mary mrs
Magruder John
Martin John Wesley
Masterson James
Mason Sarah mrs
Mason John 2
Mearney E A esq
Merrick mr (teacher in the city school)
Merrick Wright
Meglone Sarah mrs
Meek R esq
Merrymann William
Messick C T
Mack Alexander H
Miller Elvira mrs
Miller Sally A miss
McCall Charles B N
McCawlie Franklin T
McCann Neal
McCann Neal
McCall Eliza B A miss
McClavin John B
McCallie John
McLane Th
McFarland Saml P
McLean Robert W Dr
McFee George
McGee C L
McClendon — mr
McClendon P S
McDivitt Francis
McLean Robert W
Nash Harvey
Nash Milinda Ann miss
Newton S
Newberry John
O'Neal Lewis 3
Offutt Mary Love miss
Offutt Eliza C mrs
Offutt Helly
Offutt Alexander
Offutt Joseph F 2
Parrott Henry
Parrott Josephine miss 2
Payne James B 2
Paine James
Payne Sarah Ann miss
Payne Nathan, for his servant Aaron Payne
Payne Lydia miss
Payne Mrs Elizabeth
Parker Robert
Parker Gabriel
Parker Richard 2
Paul Michael
Peyton Jacob
Preston F
Pearson E B care of B Blunt
Peters Mary E miss
Preston John G L esq
Ragen Erasmus L
Ragen Eliza 1 Dr
Randolph master John mrs
Ray John esq
Reading Samuel P
Read F S
Reese Clinton A
Redpath Alexander
Reed John
Retherford Joseph L
Reynolds William
Rice William
Richmond E esq 2
Riddle Wm esq
Richly James Dr
Ricksecker Levi M
Richardson Sarah miss
Richardson Margaret
Ann miss
Richardson James
Roach Daniel G
Sattum William
Stafford Charles 2
Stafford William
Smallwood Fielding
Shackelford Juliet care of Mrs Jane Hunter
Spates Robert
Spears John
Shelby O
Shelton Azariah
Smith Bird
Smith Louisa H miss
Smith R S
Shipp James E miss
Smith Frances mrs
Smith James
Smith James G Col
Shipp L mrs
Spiers Losson
Springer Francis
Stivers Russell P
Stewart Eliza
Scovill Harvey
Stow Edward B Dr
Stow Daniel esq
Sprawl Letitia mrs
Sutcliffe John
Sutton William
Tailors' Society of Lexington, D C Virden, Secretary
Thayer John H Dr
Typographical Society, Thompson Sarah J miss
President of
Taylor Amanda C miss
Taylor Curtis
Taylor David
Taylor James M
Taylor James
Taylor John C 2
Tandy John
Vaughn James
Vause William Col
Wallace Arthur H
Wallace Geo W capt
Wallace Cadwalader esq
Wallace Joseph
Walworth H F Col
Watson A S Dr
Watson A S Dr
Whaley Joseph
Walker Stephen
Walker James B
Watson N
Ward William Dr
Wagner Dennis D
Warfield Harriet mrs
Warfield Katharine miss
Welsh Elizabeth
Well or Wells Margaret
Ann mrs
Weir Edward R esq
West William W
Wheeler W G N
Whiten Wm
Whitfield
Whitney George H
Yates Hm esq 2
Yates James
Yates Joseph
Yates Edward esq
JOSEPH PICKLIN, P. M.
Lexington Jan. 1, 1836—1-3t
P. S. Persons calling for these letters will please to mention that they are advertised.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

We have to ask the indulgence of our readers for the appearance of the Gazette beyond the usual hour, owing measurably to the illness of one of our hands and the late extreme cold weather we have had. Our Carrier being on the sick list too, we will take it as a favor if those of our City subscribers who can, conveniently, will call at either the publishing or printing office for their papers.

We received the President's Special Message first in an "Extra Eagle and Monitor," published at Maysville, for which the Editors of these journals will please accept our thanks.

We also make our acknowledgements to Messrs. Polk, Clay, Crittenden, Johnson, Allan, French and Williams, for their polite attention in forwarding us public documents, &c.

During the week, sleighs have come into requisition, and our streets have been enlivened by the passing and re-passing of those vehicles, filled with the fairer portion of our inhabitants, rejoicing under the bracing influence of a keen, clear air. The easy and mystic-like manner in which the sleigh glides swiftly and smoothly along its icy path, and the joy of spirit felt during the amusement, render it, and we think deservedly too, one of the chief and favorite amusements of the season. Though not noticed by the poet, who, in recounting the pleasures of winter, declared "that with all his faults he loved him well," still we repeat, it deservedly ranks high, as conducive to health and tending more than all the nostrums of quackery, to cast out the "blue devils" from those who are unhappily possessed with them.

The nomination of Judge White for the Presidency, has been rejected by the House of Representatives of Mississippi, by a majority of twelve votes.

The war in Florida still rages. Additional corps of Militia have been called from S. Carolina and Georgia. A report is now published in some of the papers, that a detachment of the U. S. troops has been cut off by the Indians, and 80 of them massacred.

The Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature, and Delegates assembled at Richmond on the 11 inst., have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, and Wm. Smith of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency.

A letter has been received in this city, which states that Natchez under the bill, has been nearly consumed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and that a guard of 100 men are patrolling about the place under arms. One of a subsequent date, also mentions the occurrence of another fire in the city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday January 18th, the debate was resumed on a motion to refer the President's message on the subject of our relations with France to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After some approving remarks from Mr. Buchanan, and a speech from Mr. Calhoun, which the Demon of Nullification seemed to suggest—in which he reviled the Government, and declared that preparations to meet the emergency of the case, would be tantamount to a declaration of war, the debate was closed in a burst of patriotic eloquence from Mr. Cuthbert. After which, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House of Representatives, they were referred without opposition.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on the 25th, a preamble and resolutions were submitted by Mr. Guthrie, strongly approving of the decision came to by the House of Representatives of Congress, as expressed in their resolutions respecting the French question last year, and which were laid over till Monday for consideration. The Rail Road still continues the engrossing subject of the Legislature, and has elicited a great deal of good speaking. Amendments have been proposed by different members, but it is still a matter of uncertainty what may be the ultimate decision.

We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, which received its information from a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that R. C. Nicholas, a warm friend of the Administration, was elected to the United States Senate on the 11th inst, by a majority of a single vote.—Here then are three—not trifling accession of strength, these perilous times—fresh from the people, who will afford their warmest support to the Government.

We were handed for publication in the Gazette last week, by one of the individuals concerned, the following communication to Messrs. Clarke and Bryant, and deeming it not out of time at this hour, and more particularly as we believe pretty much with the writer, we give it:

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

Messrs. Clarke & Bryant:—Gentlemen: you have ever been willing to lay before your readers, and the citizens generally, and thing calculated to benefit, or aid our institutions. The knowledge of this fact, has induced the writer of this article to enquire, with a view of ascertaining whether in this city, we have not the means of raising, and supporting a band of music! There can be no doubt but it would be useful, and interesting; and, when once the instruments are obtained, would be of very little use, if any expense. The instruments for a complete band, will cost from 450 to 400 dollars, which might easily be obtained by voluntary contributions from the citizens. We have many, occupying high stations in our military ranks, who, from their affluence and known liberality, it is presumed would contribute

liberally, as examples to those of humble stations, whose means are considerably limited, but who still are willing to contribute to useful improvement, to the extent of their means. The citizens would be greatly aided, in this enterprise, by the efficient services of Mr. HEERBRUGER, Professor of Music, who, I am informed would give lessons to a band, on very low terms, warranting beginners on any instrument, in 24 lessons, to be able to perform a number of pieces, suitable for a military, or public occasion.

Hoping these remarks may gain the attention of some of your intelligent readers, I conclude for the present.

Yours, respectfully, J. S.

The following is contained in a letter, we received from our Correspondent at Washington, dated January 16th.

"Every thing is bustle with us just now,—it would seem that France does not intend to pay us the money she owes. Her conduct has been niggardly and despicable to the last degree.

The President I understand, is preparing his special message to Congress—whatever measures he recommends will pass Congress. We are all of one opinion here.

The nominations of Kendall and Taney are still before the Senate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Jackson, Miss., dated Jan. 12 1836.

"R. J. Walker has, on the 5th ballot been elected United States Senator, to wit, Walker 44, Plummer 18, Poindexter 12, Wilkins 8. The editors of the Mississippi (Van Buren) were yesterday elected public printers over a single whip opponent by a majority of fourteen. Resolutions have been introduced into the house nominating Judge White for the presidency—they have not yet been called up, and *voce* to them when they are. You may rather expect a nomination of the democratic ticket by our legislature than the passage of these resolutions. I do not know that an attempt will be made by the friends of the administration to get a nomination but it can be done.

A fatal duel was fought just without the corporation of Clinton, eight miles hence, yesterday morning, between Judge Isaac Caldwell and Col. Gwyn, register of the Land Office at that place, in which both were killed—Caldwell receiving a wound in the abdomen a little above and anterior to the right hip bone ranging an inch within the cavity and a little up, the ball entering the left arm below the elbow. Gwyn receiving two wounds the one proving mortal having penetrated the lungs. Each had their friends and took their stands at thirty paces—to fire after the word was given, then advance and fire at pleasure being armed with four pistols each not over twelve inches in length—Caldwell fired three times Gwyn four—they did not get nearer than twenty or twenty-five yards of each other."

N. B. I have just learned that Col. Gwyn is not dead but that there is some hope of his living.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Kentucky, now in Europe, to his friend in this country, dated

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15, 1835.

"My main object is, and has been, to ascertain the state of government, education, morals and religion, in the different nations of Europe, for which purpose I have regularly noted down, whatever I believed to be facts, upon these subjects. I have written to Frazer, something respecting the British press, which (making due allowance for national and political prejudices) is, in my opinion, conducted with decorum, dignity and ability.

To this there are many exceptions, for the most scurrilous paper on earth, is the Liverpool Standard. For example, speaking of the president of the United States, the editor says, that "he is a bear; he is the idol of the most numerous, and consequently, the most savage portion of the Democracy." "He is a republican madman—fierce, proud, arrogant, obstinate, furious, positive, ignorant, vain, irascible, &c." "His native pride, is only exceeded by his ignorance. We take him to be a fair representative of the indigenous arrogance, which is observable and ludicrous in the mixed community of whites and blacks over which he rules." "There, is a specimen of decency, from the Liverpool Standard! I defy any editor, from Maine to Louisiana to beat it in Billingsgate scurrility. You know, that I was in politics opposed to General Jackson, but when I read the above, my blood boiled, and I felt the strongest disposition, to cowhide, the unprincipled and shameless, mercenary, hireling, who wrote it. But this is the occupation of several of the editors belonging to the high tory party here. What they want in arguments, they supply in scurrility, and poor out torrents of abuse upon the friends of freedom, both at home and abroad. But all the tory editors, do not behave in this manner, no doubt, several of them are gentlemen, and have some respect for decency and truth.

I believe, almost all the principal editors in London have agents or correspondents throughout Europe and in the United States. Some of these agents,

either through ignorance or intentionally grossly misrepresent our morals and institutions.

One thing remarkable, has struck me in Europe, the profound ignorance, that almost generally prevails, respecting the United States. It is true, the learned Statesmen of these countries and the intelligent merchants of London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, &c. are tolerably well acquainted, with the character of our government and leading men; and with our staple commodities, our commerce and rising prosperity. But the great body of the people, know but little of the social state of our people, especially of you people west of the Alleghany mountains; you will be astonished, to hear that even some British editors of newspapers, consider the Kentuckians as semi-barbarians!! This is not to be wondered at, when we consider, the erroneous description given of us by travellers; and when I inform you, that I could not find a history of the U. States in any bookshop, in most of the cities which I have visited in Great Britain and Ireland! But I could find, travellers in the United States in abundance. No doubt, but there are histories of the United States in all public and college libraries, in these islands; but I again repeat, I could not find a history of the U. States in any bookshop, in several large cities, which I have visited, which shows that such works are not in demand. I have met with many intelligent people, who really thought they knew more of the United States than I did, and who would scarcely believe me, when I attempted to correct their erroneous ideas of the people of the west; when I told many of these islanders, that Lexington has a University, a Law-School, a medical school, excellent male and female academies, and a city Library; that there was a Railroad, from Lexington to Frankfort; that the State of Ohio, which in 1800, had but 45,000 inhabitants, has now a population of a million, that hundreds of steamboats are on the Western waters; in short, when I described the people of the Western States, as I thought they deserved, my auditors, stared and looked, as if they did not believe me. Upon the subject of slavery, these people are absolutely insane. They know nothing of the condition of slaves in Kentucky. The other evening, when I was conversing with some persons on this subject, one gentleman, wished "that all the slaves in the United States would rise up and cut their masters throats." Sir, said I to him, if I found you exciting my slaves (if I had any) to cut my throat, I would take down my rifle, and shoot you as I would do a dog. He looked at me in such a manner, that I expected, he would attempt to knock me down."

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. 1.—Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 28, 1835.
THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir: Mr Livingston arrived here the day before yesterday. By the mail of yesterday your letter of the 7th May, with a copy of Mr Livingston's last note to the Duke de Broglie, was received.

After an attentive examination of Mr Livingston's correspondence with this Department and the Government of France, elucidated by his verbal explanations, the President has directed me to say to you that the Messrs de Rothschild have been authorized by the Treasury Department to receive the money due under the treaty with France. Of this authority they will be directed to give notice to the French Government, without demanding payment. For yourself, you will, if the bill of indemnity is rejected, follow Mr Livingston to the U. States. If the money is placed at the disposal of the King, conditionally, by the Legislature of France, you will await further orders from the United States, but maintain a guarded silence on the subject of the indemnity. If approached by the Government of France, directly or indirectly, you will hear what is said without reply, state what has occurred in full to the Department, and await its instructions. It is the desire of the President that you will make not even a reference to the subject of the treaty in your intercourse with the French Government, until the course intended to be pursued is definitely explained to the United States. Whatever may be said to the Messrs de Rothschild, it will be their duty to report to you as well as to the Treasury Department, and whenever they converse with you, they must be reminded that it is expected that they will wait for express notice from the Government of France, that it is ready to pay before an application for payment is made.

The course adopted by Mr Livingston has been fully approved; and the hope is indulged, that his representations have had their just influence on the councils of the King of France. However that may be, the President's determination is, that the terms upon which the two Governments are to stand towards each other shall be regulated, so far as his constitutional power extends, by France.

A packet from the Treasury, addressed to the Messrs. de Rothschild, and containing the instructions of the Secretary, accompanied by a special power, appointing them the agents of the United States to receive the payments due under the treaty of 1831, is forwarded herein. The copy of a letter from this Department to Mr Pageot is also enclosed for your perusal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 2.—Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1835.
THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at his disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President, that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States shall leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the U. States. If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or to the banker of the U. States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by orders of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for that Minister, and of an anxious desire for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money is to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions so early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th of December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

COLD WEATHER.—We have had three or four days of extreme cold weather. The thermometer has not risen higher than 16 deg. since Tuesday. Yesterday morning, at sun rise, it stood at 6 deg. below zero, and the cold was intense throughout the day, notwithstanding an unclouded sky and a bright sun. We think it probable that the Ohio River is closed, so as to prevent navigation above Louisville.—Lex. Intelligencer.

The Locomotive has not made a trip this week, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.—Id.

Election of City Officers.—A meeting of the Board of Councilmen for the City of Lexington was held on Saturday last, T. P. HARR was elected Chairman, with a salary of 200 dollars per annum. The following are the officers for the ensuing year.

H. I. Bodley, City Clerk.
John F. Pierson, Attorney.
C. H. Wickliffe, Marshal.
N. L. Fennell, Printer.
John Wirt, Collector.
Thos. W. Hawkins, Treasurer.
Samuel Fitch, Surveyor.
W. C. Bell, Assessor.
George Norton, Assistant Assessor.
B. C. Wood, Day Watchman.
Levin Young, Capt. Night Watch.
Edw. J. Pullen, Jas. Krusor and Cornelius Hendricks, Night Watchmen.
Laban Headdington, Clerk of the Market.
Jno. Ingles and E. J. Pullen, Weighers.
Wm. Vampelt, Inspector Weights and Measures.
A. B. Evans, Keeper of Grave Yard.
Wood Inspectors.—Ward No. 1. A. W. Pinkard; No. 2, J. W. Trumbull; No. 3, H. Maguire; No. 4, B. G. Thomas.

SYNOPSIS of the Expenditures of the City of Lexington, taken from the published account of the Mayor and Councilmen, for the year 1835.

SALARIES.

Night Watch,	\$1527 35
Mayor, Marshal, Clerk, Day	\$2265 88
Watch, Lawyers' fees,	
Market,	121 00
City School and Books,	659 17
Surveying,	270 00
Attending, &c., Pottersfield	107 31
Elections,	15 00
Jno. Wirt's commission,	720 29

PAUPERS.

Keeping, Nursing, &c.	\$418 54
Doctors' Bills,	173 25

REPAIRS.

Plastering,	135 35
Engine,	42 25
Gough's account for work on	
Market house, &c and sundry	
other accounts—repairing	
Pumps, &c.	969 82
Swift's account,	141 40
Winslow's,	104 50

PRINTING, &c.

	\$1393 32
Celebration,	\$184 85
	85 75

STREETS,

McAdamsing,	\$2171 84
Hauling, Repairs, &c.,	2329 34
R. Road and Turnpike Stock,	\$4501 18
Interest,	3523 60
Lot for Burying Ground,	900 00
Money refunded,	681 15
Balance on hand,	48 08
	195 83

INCOME, viz:—LICENCES.

Carts, &c.,	\$149 00
Hucksters,	25 00
Shows,	208 00
	382 00
Coffeehouses, Confect'rs, &c.	1029 39
Fines,	1408 04
Taxes and rents,	14951 92

ELAM,
Or, **THE PIRATE.**

Oh deceit, thou'rt an unholy thing
Banished from hell;
Still to the human heart dost cling.

I knew him well;
And for my peace alas! too well since I know his end.
I knew him when within the walls of Yale he stood
Unrivaled for his virtue, and his love of love.
And O, what a generous heart was his, so unsuspecting,
So sincere—the world might love him for his family
And wealth, but I for his heart. He loved the world—
And fondly hoped it was as sincere as it seemed;
But more than all he loved woman; and would he come
And in his youthful transports, tell me of her perfect nature,
Yea, so much of the unearthly had he given her,
That when he came before her, he came as one to worship
And to ask her sanctifying smile on all he did;
And would only curse the man and call him *Stoic*,
Monster, *Demon*, who spoke ill of woman. If he had
Ever holy feelings in his heart, or thanked God for his
Perfect works;—'twas when he thought of woman.
But this was all wrong; for woman is but weaker man,
With no fewer failings,—but a warmer heart. And thus with a heart
Too innocent, he launched him out on the sea of human
Life; vainly thinking that every heart bore colors true
As his own. And such a heart is youth's—'tis itself sincere
And looks with a pure eye on all. O youth! 'tis a glorious day
When the heart leaps forth and looks upon the wide world.
But to bless; and when it goes out to mingle with it,
It takes the broad mantle of charity and love to throw
Over its sweets that it may love it still. Oh! 'tis a sweet deception;
And would it were! had been revealed to him,—then would
Earth have been to him a paradise, and he had never tasted
The bitter fruit which grows upon the tree of knowledge.
O! would that truth's thunder had never waked him
From this delicious sleep. For 'tis far better to never know
The human heart, than know it as it beats in every breast.
But 'tis not in the generous heart of youth to doubt, and criticize
When it goes forth on its first essay into the world of men;
But it goes believing;—yea believing the very words which
Fall from human lips, the last thing which 'tis right to trust.
And thus did Elam trust the words of one whose heart
He thought was all sincerity—for she was woman. There is no truth in words—words may whisper,—but actions,
Thunder truth upon the soul. There is no outer court in the
Heart, youth to try each new acquaintance &'er it enter
As welcome guest,—it has no jealousy, and thus it is,
We oft receive the asp which poisons, and brings the canker
Which ever after gnaws upon the heart—'twas thus with
Elam, the poison of one fell asp fell into the fountain of his life,
Pure heart, which ever after threw out its bitter waters on the world.
Yes, he was changed; though young—he found that there was not
A pulse in the human heart which beats to truth. He found
That man is all insincerity, and that it is a hidden way
Which leads to the intentions of the human heart: Smiles are lighted up but ensnare—and seriousness put on,
But to deceive. The human heart was a written page to him,
A page which he had read too deeply. But why this change?
I said he had loved one, and deeply; for his was a heart
Too warm to calculate.—But 'twas she who held the poison
In her heart, while to him she held out the flowery wreath
Of love—but held it as a snare. She was one who had read
Novels and had her brain well filled with images of heroes,
Heroines, broken hearts, and old gorgeous castles where
Knights had done their deeds of chivalry and love
And where Troubadours had sung to some lady's heart
Till he had love sick grown, and loving without hope,
Had gone in some high precipice and thrown himself headlong
Down. Yea her brain had become a gallery complete
In which might be seen the bleeding victims of every novel
Which she had read for ten long years. There hung bleeding hearts
Of some unsuspecting lover, slaughtered knights, and
A thousand such things which the fruitful fancy of such writers
Conjure up—and her soul was now on fire for action—
She longed to try her labored theory on some fond heart
That ne'er had loved before. Elam's was that heart; he loved
And she feigned deep love for him,—'twas but a feint—
Each day his heart grew more warm, and here more ardent;
She watched the workings of his heart with steady eye

To see when the blow should fall. He oft had thought
Her hand, but art prolonged the day. At length she saw
That love in his heart had done its perfect work, she cast
Him off, and mocked his sincere love and laughed at all his
Fond professions—then smiled upon the ruin she had wrought.
O'erwhelmed at first, Elam was mute—though he had loved
Sincerely, he was too proud to show the workings of his heart to men,
Nor even to his friends would he complain,—but in his sleeping
Moments truth would burst from his unconscious lips.
And he would curse the world, (for he was changed) and say
'Twas all insincere. At length madness seized upon his soul
And in a frantic hour, swore vengeance, and eternal enmity
Against the world of men—and in an evil hour he made
The world his home—the wave at length became his home,
And after a year rolled round Elam was a Pirate; and after another
Year rolled by Elam was a captured Chief and met the
Pirate's doom, and now his pondering body lies buried on
Cuba's sunny shores. Oh! would the memory of him were
Buried too, but this cannot; cannot be till this
Nervous as his own. WALSH.
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1835.

MARRIED.—At the Mississippi Mansion House, in Jackson on Thursday evening the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Campbell, James J. Allen, M. D. formerly of Kentucky, Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Dawson, youngest daughter of the late Judge Dawson of Wilkenson county.

By the Rev. J. C. Hannon on Thursday evening last, the 28th of January, Mr. William Alexander, of Woodford county to Miss Eliza Fleming of Lexington.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Hewett, Mr. Richard C. Richards, to Mrs. Eliza Craig, both formerly of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.—In Georgetown, on Tuesday last, Capt. Lynn West, aged 66. Capt. W. was one of the oldest settlers of Georgetown, and has raised an amiable and highly respectable family.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Barrell Griffith, of this county, aged 29 years. He was a highly respectable citizen, and a worthy member of society, and has left a wife and four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his irreparable loss.—Paris Citizen.

Boarding School.

HAVING procured a large and convenient house, near the residence of Mr. Jacob Hooten; the subscriber will, on the 22d. February, opening, open a BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will be taught all the branches of a polite, refined and complete English Education. A new system of instruction will be adopted; one that a short experience has proved to be in strict conformity with the philosophy of the Human Mind; and one that, even partially practised, has been attended with much success.—This system contemplates particularly the strengthening and enlarging the mind; a part of education of all others the most important, and to which, it must be acknowledged, the common systems, even in the highest schools, give no attention. Composition and the art of Conversation, will receive especial attention; it being of little use to be intelligent without being able to use intelligence to advantage. A few well-bred boys will be received, but will be so managed as not to interfere with the other department of the School.

For terms, apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the Institution, 12 miles east of Lexington.

HUGH B. TODD.
(JACOB HUGHES, Esq.,
DOCT. J. KENNARD,
Refer to: MRS. N. M. McCaig,
PATTON HARRISON, Esq.,
GILSON BERRYMAN, Esq.,
Fayette Co. Ky. Jan. 27, 1836—4-1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Illinois, will dispose of his mills and farm on Floyd Fork on reasonable terms. This property lies about 16 miles from Louisville, and is in a healthy situation. The farm contains about 205 acres, about 125 of which is bottom land of good quality. The dwelling is tolerable, and very handsomely situated. The mills are an excellent saw mill, a grist mill of two tiers of stones, and a good horse mill. Possession given at any time.

CHARLES G. DORSEY.
Jan. 18, 1836—4-3

SALE POSTPONED.

The following sale, which was to have taken place on the 27th of this month, is postponed until Wednesday, the 17th of February next.

LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Lexington and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm contains 270 acres of best rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stables, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 200 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.

Jan. 1, 1836.—52-1ds
The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.
HAVING been elected President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lexington will deliver an INAUGURAL ADDRESS, in the Chapel of the University on Tuesday, the 2d. Feb., at 12 o'clock. The physicians of this and the adjoining counties, and the medical students of Transylvania University are invited to attend.

CALEB W. CLOUD,
JOSEPH G. CHINN,
SAMUEL M. LETCHER,
ROBERT C. HOLLAND,
Jan 17, 1836—3-1d

A FIRST rate Brass 8 day CLOCK, will be sold on Wednesday morning, the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, by D. BRADFORD.
Jan 23, 1836—5-1t

